A

## REVIEW

OF THE

## STATE

OF THE

## BRITISH NATION.

Saturday, May 10. 1712.

Have enter'd upon a point which few People feem willing to comprehend, viz, How the Diffeners thall bring Good out of Evil; how they shall make the late Oscafional Bill turn to their Advantage, and as above, cause it to turn to the Destruction of that Haman, the High Tory Party that contrived it, or to the Consusion of those False Brethren that gave them up as a Sacrifice.

I have faid all that can be needful, concerning the Nature of this Law; it is none of my Business to pass Censares upon the Legislature; what ever I think of its conficency with Reason, with Justice, with the Conflitution, and with Capitulated Right, in all which I have Explain'd myfelf, this is not a Place or a Time to explain myfelf; the Law is pass'd, the Enquiry is, What follows? What shall be the Consequence? My Notions are, That if the Differers are wife, all the Mischief design'd against their Religious Circumstances, may be Disappointed.

The Discretes by this Law are Overthrown in their Party-Capacity, in their Poitick Interests, and they cannot in their Senses, art again in Conjunction with any Party, are they did before: High-Churchthey-repost, and Low-Church has cast them

off :

off; the first they have an Aversion of Principle to, and it is impossible a Dissenter, as such, can, while his Wits are trusted to his own keeping, sall in with the High Flying Church-Men, either in Party or Principle: Low-Church they may wish well to, but the mutual Considence can never be refored, since he that has once betray'd me, I can never trust again, while I have any Claim to common Sense; What then remains to them? I think their Case is clear.

In their Politick Circumflances, as above, like a Resolute Garrison, the Outworks and Pulisations of their Fortification being taken, they retire within the Body of the Place, make Coupres, Retrenchments, and Barricadoes within, as the last Resuge, celolving to maintain themselves there, till Reliet comes, or the Enemy, weakened by their surious and unskilful Attacks, grow faint in their pushing on the Siege, and then they sally out, and recover their Out-works a-

gain.

These Retrenchments, and this last Refort of the Diffeners, I call their Religious Concerns, and their Forming themselves into a Body, as Diffenters, Enquiring what is their proper Interest, as such, and pursuing it by the harmless, lawful, proper, and necessary Means, which God, and the Constitution of the Government they live under, gives them leave to make use of; if this will restore their Circumstances, their Charaster, their Reputation, and the Figure they formerly made in the World, then, if the Dissering Interest sinks, it is their own Fault and their own Negless which is the Cause.

The Author of the Protestant Post-Boy says an his last Paper very well; Toleration, Property, and Succession being secured, Things are come to a point with us, that so long as abose Essential and Fundamental Parts are safe.— It is of small Concern to private Men, what particular Sett of Men shall be at the Helm: In some Sense this is very right, and especially as it may relate to the Dissenters: I would have the Dissenters now look upon themselves in the Capacity their Enemies esteem them to be, and which in-

deed they are, viz. Private Men: In this Capacity on one Hand, all the Calumny, Reproach, and Stander thrown upon them of their Undermining the Church, mun ceale; their being a Refiless Faction, and the like Virulent Terms, these must die of course; the Diffenters can now be dangerous to no-body, for they are No-body, in respett to the Government, they are divetted of all Power and Jufluence, and you have Reduc'd them to the Capacity of private Men, no way Concern'd in publick Matters ; if the Government milcarrie now, it is all in your own Hands, Gentlemen of the Church, take it among you, the Differsers can bave no blame.

It behaves the Diffenters now, to look to their private Interett, as Diffeneers, and to form themselves into such a Cemented Conflitution, I mean Religious, as may give them a due Weight in all Matters relating to themselves; as to Things relating to Government, they are not Concern'd; but as you High-Church Men, have Separated them from you, 'tis hop'd you will also Separate yourselves from them; neither Trade with them, Marry with them, Employ them; neither lend or borrow of them, and let us see where it will End ; fland all upon your own Feet, as you govera without them, you ought to alk no help of them; nor, a Dutiful Complyance with Legal Impolitions excepted, can they have any Thing to do with you. Now to begin with Trade :

Are je, Gentlemen of the High-Church, a-ble to Employ, ar Relieve, all your own Poor & Have you Trade enough to fet them all to Work? or Alms enough to subsift those that you cannot Employ? If you have, go on to the Tryal; if you have not, then, whenever the Diffensers shall begin to Trade, Employ, Marry, and serve one among another Exclusively, they Rein all this Babel you have built, and you shall come creeping to the Dissenters again, Preach Charity and mutual Considence, a Union of Affection, and a Union of Interest, for the common Good of the Nation: This one Stepesseul

again to the Different, or there away two ment of the Town was Tory, the Trade Millions of your poor Commons, from the Church to the Meeting Houses, Ruin all your Corporations in England, and Convince you, that to oppress the Dissenters is the worft Step in your Politicks you can ever take.

If I was to Argue what would be the Consequence of a general Popular Resolu-tion among the Differers, not to Trade with, Employ, or any Way deal among amy but their own People, the Confusions would be unspeakable that were to follow, tho' I must own, in the End, the Advantage

would be to the Diffenters.

But I am not for having the Diffensers go upon any Thing that may Encrease the publick Diftractions; I am not for making a kind of a Faction in Trade ; the Diffenters enjoy the Protection of the Government, the Liberties of the Conflictution, except as lately excepted; I am far from moving them to any Thing that should diffurb the Civil Government, and therefore when I speak of Governing before, and the Diffenters having nothing to do with them, I am to be understood the Corporation Governments, of which, what Treatment the Diffenters have from them, how they are Intulted by them, and how, now, entirely excluded from them, is known to every

The Sum of the matter is this; would the Diffenters act wisely, they might soon make these People fensible of their mistake, and I'll explain my Meaning, by a certain Story, relating to a Village in a certain place, fince grown up to a great Town, the Application is for any one to make

that pleases.

A certain Corporation Town baving abundance of poor, a large Manufacture, and great Trade, was thus Hated: The Magi-Arates, Mayor, Aldermen, and Town-Council were all Church-Men, the Master Manufacturers were generally Diffensers, at leaft, being about 12 in Number, 9 of them were Diffensers, and the other 3 were of the smallest Builness; so that the Govern-

Whig.

The Times run hard upon the Diffenters, the Laws were put in Execution against them in most Places ; and the Magistrates, egg'd on by the Parlon, fell upon them here alfo; two Meeting Houses which they had in the Town, were immediately De-molilh'd, many of the People fent to Prifos, their Ministers driven 5 Miles off by the Corporation-Ad, and the chief of the Dif-Senters Prosecuted in the Ecclesiastick Courts to Excommunication, seizing of their Goods and all manner of Extremi-

A Gentleman about fix Miles from the place, who was a Differter, and had a good Effate in that Country, Invited two of the Principal Perfecuted Trades-men to thelter with him, and gave them two Houles Rent-free in his Village; their two Minifters, he entertain'd in his House, and there they Preached every Sabbath Day to the faid Trades-men \_\_\_ The two Tradesmen finding themselves easie here, which they could not be in the Neighbouring Corporation, foon removed their Families and Working Servants, and fettled in the Village; such of the Weavers and other People , as were depending upon them for Employment, fuon follow'd them; the Poor of the Village immediately found the sweet of it: In a short Time, 3 more of the Masters, with all their & cetera's, follow'd the Example, and in less than two Year, all the Nine Master-Manufacturers removed, fo that the Village cou'd not receive the People that follow'd; some built Houses, the Lord of the Mannor letting them Land, and giving them all imaginable Encouragement.

In the mean time, the Persecution of Diffensers flackened, and they began to Preach openly in their New Town; this also drew many from the Corporation-Town, and the Trade Entreasing with the People, the Village grew up to a great Town; all this while, the great Corporation-Town decay'd and declin'd, the Employment of the People was gone, and the

Weight

Weight of the Poor not only remain'd but encreas'd, infomuch, that the Parish Poor's Rate doubled; the People run all away, not to the Village only, but to the Meeting-House too, to make their Court to the Mafters for Work; those that could not Work, or could not get Work, remain'd for the Town to maintain — The People in the Village remembring how they had been used; Encourag'd chiefly those that were Diffemers, fo that Hundreds went to the Meeting-House who us'd to go to Church, for fear of loing their Work; by the Industry of some and Charity of others, all their real Poor were provided for, and the few that remain'd in the Tory-Corporation, ferv'd only to shew the Ruins

I make no Application; I am not preferibing to the Dissenses entirely to diffinguish themselves from the Cherch-Men in Trade; but I do say this, that would they where no visible rational Difficulty occurs, Trade with one another a little more than they do, it would be the first step to Encreasing their Number and Establishing their Interest in this Nation; and if the High-Church Mendrive them to Extremities the above is a good Example for them-

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